FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1835. [NO. 922.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents foreach succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid

Sales at Auction.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from this place, will sell at Auction, on Wednesday, the 4th February, all his remaining property, viz.
His HOUSE & LOT in town, where he at present resides Also,
50 Acres of LAND in Cumberland County, adjoining Richard Plummer, Esq. on the East side of the River. Also,
1100 Acres LAND, in Bladen County, together with all his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, a new 4 horse WAGON, a good COW, a good HOG, &c. &c. Terms at sale.
NEAL BEARD.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Auct'rs.
January 26, 1835 21 2w

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

FISH.

NO 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel in half barrels, and barrels, for sale at the Store of the Subscriber, opposite the Planter's Hotel.
R C. McMASTER
January 27, 1835. 21-2w.

STOVES,

Ground Black Lead, Sheet IRON, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Stoves and Stove Pipe; first quality pulverised Black Lead by the quantity or retail; English and American Sheet Iron assorted, from No 21 to 2, Round Iron from 3 16 to 3 4 inch. Also, a very general assortment of Copper, Tin and Sheet iron WARE, for sale on the most reasonable terms.
JAMES MARTINE.
January 26, 1835. 21 cow3t.

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity that he has stationed himself at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House, Gillespie street, until the 29th of February next, for the purpose of attending to his profession. He will insert both artificial and natural teeth, also, cleanse plug, file, extract, &c.
January 26 1835. 21-2w.

Copartnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves together in this place, under the firm of
LaCOSTE & McKAY,
For the purpose of transacting a *Wholesale and Retail Business* in all the *Staple* and *Leading* articles adapted to this market.
It being our intention to sell exclusively for *Cash* or negociable paper at 60 or 90 days, we are determined to sell GOODS *as low* as they can be bought in any country town in South or North Carolina.
AUG'S P. LaCOSTE,
DONALD L. McKAY
Cheraw, S C, Jan 1, 1835. 21 4t

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers, with a view of commencing the ensuing season with an entire *New Stock of Goods*, offer their present *Large and Valuable Stock* at very *reduced rates*, at *wholesale* or *retail* — Country Merchants, Planters and others, wishing to lay in supplies, will do well to call and examine for themselves.
LaCOSTE & McKAY.
Cheraw, Jan. 20, 1835 21 4t.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."
According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general
It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.
The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.
The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.
Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.
Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion.
Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

A neat light BAROUCHE,

WITH leather top, calculated for one or two horses; also, a light BUGGY & HARNESS for one horse, for sale low, to close them, by
JAMES MARTINE.
January 26, 1835. 21-eow3t.

North Carolina Lotteries,

(AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY.)
For the Benefit of the Cape Fear &c. Rail Road.
YATES & McINTYRE, MANAGERS.
Grand Consolidated Lottery,
Class No. 3, for 1835, draws at Washington City, 3d February, 1835.
SCHEME—66 numbers, 10 drawn ballots.

1 Prize of	$15,000	10 Prizes each			$200
1	of 7,000	76	do		100
1	of 5,000	56	do		50
1	of 2.336	112	do		30
10	ea 1,000	112	do		20
10	ea 500	2240	do		10
10	ea 300	15400	do		5

Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

DELAWARE & N. CAROLINA LOTTERY,
Class 7, for 1835, draws at Wilmington, Delaware, 13th February, 1835.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	10 Prizes each			$150
1	of 1,392	10	do		120
1	of 1,000	49	do		100
2	of 500	102	do		20
2	of 400	102	do		10
4	of 300	1632	do		4
4	of 200	11,475	do		2

Tickets $2, Halves $1.
☞ Stated Drawings of the above Lotteries, i. e.
The Grand Consolidated at Washington City every other Tuesday.
The Delaware and North Carolina at Wilmington, Delaware, every Friday, and the Drawing received by mail, at this office.
Outstanding Prizes in any of Yates & McIntyre's Lotteries, redeemed at this Office.
JAMES SEAWELL, Agent.
YATES & McINTYRE, Managers.
January 27. 21td.

NOTICE.

AT December Term of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administratrix on the estate of Samuel Howie, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate are also required to come forward and make payment.
JANE HOWIE, Adm'x.
Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1835. 21-3w.

Just received and for sale,

IN addition to my former stock, one hundred casks of Thomastown LIME, all fresh and unslacked; also a few casks of best calcined PLASTER PARIS, low for cash only.
N. B. I will keep constantly on hand, a large supply of the above articles at all times. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
December 17, 1835 20tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.
BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.
January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the County, Jury, Poor and State Taxes for the year 1833 and costs.

	Taxes
1 lot Campbellton listed by Louis D. Henry for John G. Coster, val. $100,	38
1 do south side of Hay street, val. $100,	38
25 acres joins Mrs. Gee, listed by Elizabeth Huzza, val. $40,	15
1 lot Ann street, listed by Elizabeth Hogg, val $100,	38
1 do near Arsenal, do by do do, do $50,	19
1 do Cool Spring street, do by Isaac Jackson, val. $300,	$1 14
1 do North street, do by James Kervin, val. $200,	76
200 acres Sandy Creek, do by Shepherd Seawell, $75 with 2 polls,	$1 69
1 lot on Green street, by James Smith, val. $350,	$1 71
1 do opposite Thomas C. Blake, by Sarah West, val. $100,	38
The following is unlisted:	
1 lot opposite Jail, Grove street, as the property of Sarah Alves, val. $100,	38
1 do Hillsborough street, by Zachariah Artis, $75 and 2 polls,	$1 69
1 do Wilmington Road, by Kedar Bryant, val $200,	76
1 do Green street, joins Mrs. Bowen, by Francis Bowen, val. $400,	$1 52
100 acres east side of Cape Fear, by Daniel Burnet, $100,	38
1 lot south side of Hay street, joins Ingram, as the property of Jesse Birdsall, val. $200,	76
1 do Maiden Lane, as the property of the heirs of Council, val. $200,	76
2 do west side of North street, as the property of Alice Hacket, val. $250,	95
1 do Ann street, do do do of Ann Jenkins, val. $150,	57
1 do Green street, do do do of Edw'd Jones, val. $200,	76
1 do Moore street, do do do of James Kennedy, $100 and 1 poll,	$1 08
3 do on do do and elsewhere, do do do of Samuel Maxwell, val. $400,	$1 50
2 do Hay Mount, do do of William Nichols, val. $600,	$2 28
1 do joins Kyle's and Seawell's residence, as the property of Hannah Williams and 1 poll,	1 08
2 do on both sides of North street, as the property of Dyer and Love, val. $50,	19

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff.*
January 19, 1835. 20-ts

Blanks for sale at the Book Store.

TO RENT.

A COMFORTABLE one story Dwelling, near the business part of town, containing three rooms, and a Kitchen adjoining, also, a Smoke House and good garden spot: Apply at this Office *January* 26, 1835

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Scinatica or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headach, proceeding from an acrid humor; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicous treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arises from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.
Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate; but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause*, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring tou of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly, he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication to disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air"
The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.
The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.
From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this county, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.
The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.
It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.
The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.
Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.
This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier*, by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.
The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months, and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well.
WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept. 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfect well in the course two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sirup. WM. HINHAN.

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflamation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.
MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting-st.*

For sale by
HIRAM ROBINSON, M. D., Agent,
Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, 25th Dec. 1834.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Anniversary Meeting of the State Temperance Society was held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church in this City, on Thursday evening at 3 o'clock, P. M. The President of the Society being absent, on motion, the Rev. Mr. Osborne was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. Brown was appointed Recording Secretary. The Society was then constituted with Prayer by the President.

After reading the Constitution of the State Temperance Society, and attending to local business, a very interesting Communication was read from the Hertford County Temperance Society, embracing its Constitution and first Report. A desire being expressed to become auxiliary to the State Temperance Society, it was resolved that the Hertford County Temperance Society be received as an Auxiliary to the N. Carolina State Temperance Society. Unanimously agreed to.

On motion, the Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year; when the following persons were elected, viz:

Gen. B J. MONTGOMERY, Pres't.
Mr. L B. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Mr. JOHN PRIMROSE, Treasurer.

Managers.—Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, B S. King, H. D. Turner, Chas. Dewey, Wm. A. Shaw, Thos. L. West, W. A. Williams, Wm. Hill, D. Dupre, Wm. Peck, Mark Williams, Rev. T. P Hunt, Jas. Owen, David Anderson, Rev. J. W. Douglass, Rev. S. Colton, E. J. Hale, D. A. Davis, J. H. Pearce, J. J. Briggs, Rev. John Giles, Rev. D. Lacy, Dr. James Webb, Rev. Samuel J. Price, W. J. Bingham, F. Nash, Rev. N. H. Harding, A. W. Venable, S. R Sneed, T. B. Littlejohn, John Bullock, Meriwether Lewis, James Phillips, James Osborne, Rev. Wm. Hooper, Rev. E. Mitchell, Dr. Baskerville, John Beard, Dr. Long, Dr Horne, Jordan Wheeler, Rev. J. Armstrong, James Scott, E. A. Tharpe.

On motion of Rev. Dr. McPheeters,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with the names of the officers for the ensuing year, be sent to the Publishers of Newspapers in our City, and that they be requested to publish them in their respective Papers; and that Editors throughout our State friendly to the cause, be also requested to publish them in their respective papers.

It was moved that this meeting now adjourn, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters.

This Meeting was adjourned to the next Anniversary in December, 1835.

M OSBORNE, *Pres't Pro tem.*
J. BROWNE, *Secretary.*

MR. GRAHAM'S SPEECH

On the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum.

MR. SPEAKER: I need not express my regret that these Resolutions have been introduced; that has been already done, by my votes to lay them on the table.—I trust, sir, that I entertain all proper loyalty to the Federal Constitution, that I am duly sensible of the benefits which it has conferred on this, as well as the other States, and that no one more cordially desires its perpetual duration. But one consequence of its adoption has been most unfortunate for North Carolina. I allude to the effect which it has had, in withdrawing the attention of our people from our own domestic affairs, and fixing it almost solely on subjects of national concern. Like the anxious spectators at a Theatre, who submit to be crowded and "bored with elbow points," and will bear patiently any degree of local inconvenience, that they may behold the grand pageant on the stage, in which they bear no part, so we appear altogether unmindful of what immediately concerns the State, but are keenly alive to the great affairs which pertain to the General Government. Our decayed Agriculture, our shackled Commerce, the promotion of Education, the improvement of our inland transportation, even the amendment of our Constitution, if they gain a temporary consideration, must all yield to whatever relates to national politics. A Presidential election, like the rod of Aaron, swallows up all local controversies and every plan of public benefit must be arrested until the result. And all for what? Why, sir, that we may have our due proportion of cannon-firing, huzzaing and grog-drinking, at the close of the contest. That has generally been our share of the "spoils of victory." Whether it will be so again, may depend on the events of the ensuing campaign. This undue preference of Federal affairs over those which immediately concern the State, deeply injurious as it has been to our prosperity, has not been less so to our intellectual character, and to the fame, influence and usefulness of our public men. No citizen of ours has ever aspired to the Chief Magistracy of the Union.—Few ever sat in any of its high places.—Those bitter controversies, which have divided us and absorbed all others, have been waged for the elevation of men belonging to other members of the confederacy, whom most of us have never seen, and who have been known here, only by a general reputation of their patriotic services. These have been so magnified and exaggerated by zealous partizans, that we have been taught almost from infancy to look abroad for all the higher exhibitions of human excellence, and of course to depreciate, if not to proscribe, our own brethren. It is a melancholy truth, which all who hear me will, I think attest, that such is the deficiency of State pride among us that we not only neglect our own affairs to take care of those of the nation, and undervalue our own citizens, in comparison with those of the other States, but that we are too ready, under the impulses of party passion, to offer up as victims to be sacrificed, the most pure, the most useful, and patriotic sons of the State, upon a mere difference of opinion, on an abstract question of Federal politics, or as to the character and qualifications of a favorite candidate for the Presidency. Believing that these Resolutions have sprung from this diseased state of the body politic, and that their entertainment here would tend to aggravate it, I deprecated their appearance. It is too late, however, to indulge in unavailing regret. We are now "afloat upon a full sea," and I must take the current as it serves.
The questions involved in the Resolutions are chiefly questions of Constitutional law. Before I proceed to their discussion, permit me to notice one or two remarks of the gentleman from Edgecombe (Mr. Potts) by whom they were introduced. That gentleman, towards the close of his Address, unfurled the banner of party, and called on all those who had voted with him in the late Senatorial election, to stand by him in support of the Resolutions. Appeals such as this, upon questions like these, are not only unfair in argument, but highly unfavorable to correct conclusions. Having sworn to support the Constitution, we must do it at the peril of our oaths, and are not at liberty to give to it any interpretation which may happen to accord with the designs or prescriptions of the party which claims it as its property.—The same gentleman informed us with an air of triumph, that New York, on which he pronounced a high panegyric, and New Jersey also, had condemned the decision of the Senate of the United States, and expressed his confident belief that North Carolina would follow their lead Sir, it is a rule of order in the Parliament of Great Britain, that neither the opinion of the King nor of the other House, shall be alluded to in the debates of either the Lords or Commons. It is also provided in all the Legislative Assemblies of this country, so far as my knowledge extends, that the proceedings of one House of the Legislature shall not be noticed in the discussions of the other. This salutary regulation of the wisdom of our ancestors, designed to secure deliberative Assemblies from any other influences than those of patriotism, justice and truth, must cease to be of any avail here, if we are to be swayed in our action by information such as this. Sir, there was a time when North Carolina could act for herself—When the men of that classic land (Mecklenburg) from which you come, met together to deliberate on the independence of America, did they wait to ascertain what had been done, or was about to be done, elsewhere? or did they only inquire what it became freemen to do in such a crisis? They took counsel from their own strong heads and their own stout hearts. Though the whole continent was uttering professions and making overtures for reconciliation—though New York (whose example is now presented for imitation) tamely kept her allegiance, was exempted from the restraining acts of Parliament, and enjoyed all the privileges of a free port, they resolved that the cause of their suffering brethren at Boston was the cause of the whole country, and that the injuries which they had endured demanded an immediate severance of the empire. When again, in the Provincial Congress at Halifax, in April, 1776, our Delegates in the Continental Congress were instructed to vote for absolute and immediate independence, even before Massachusetts and Virginia had ventured to that desperate extremity, the spirit of the primary assemblies was embodied in the Representative council, and our illustrious ancestors gave proof to the world that they were quite as well qualified to *lead* as to *follow*. But we petty men, in these degenerate days, to aid us in our determination, must needs be told of the "actings and doings" of other States, and calculate the chances of being in a majority. Sir, the matter before us rises in high pre-eminence above mere temporary, party considerations. It is not a petty controversy, only for the vacation of a place to be filled by some of ourselves, or some of our friends, or to influence the result of the next Presidential Election. The decision which we are about to pronounce is not only seriously to affect an able and an honorable man, who is not here to be heard in his defence, but its correctness, under the lights which we possess, deeply concerns our consciences, and may, in future, vitally affect our liberties.
The instruction proposed to be given is, that our Senator shall vote to expunge from the Journals of the Senate, a Resolution of the last Session of Congress, in which it was declared that the President in certain Executive proceedings in relation to the public Revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both.—These Resolutions then, assume that that of the Senate was false, and in substance, affirm that the conduct of the President in the transactions referred to, was authorised by the Constitution and Laws, and was in derogation of neither. It therefore becomes important to ascertain, what had the President of the United States done? What were those Executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, complained of in the Resolution of the Senate? The facts may be briefly stated. Congress by an act of the year 1816 had directed the public revenue when collected to be paid into the Bank of the United States. The Bank became bound by the same statute, not only to keep the revenue safely, but to transmit it to any point where it might be wanted for the disbursements of the Government, and over and above to pay one million and a half of dollars to the public for the privilege of keeping and using their funds from the time of collection until the time of disbursement; and this disposition of the public monies, by depositing them in Bank, was to continue as long as the charter lasted, unless, "the Secretary of the Treasury should at any time otherwise order and direct," in which event his reasons were to be certified to Congress on the first opportunity. The arrangements provided by this act soon took effect, and for more than sixteen years the public treasure was administered by these means. In the autumn of 1833, the President of the United States of his own mere notion, suspended the payment of the public monies into the Bank of the United States, removed that portion which it already held to the custody of other Banks chartered by the different States, and employed an agent to inspect and superintend the newly selected Banks, at a salary to be paid by them as one of the equivalents for the boon of using the public money. I say the President did these acts. It is true the orders for their immediate execution are all signed by a Secretary of the Treasury, but his predecessor had been displaced for refusing to do them, and he was brought into office for that purpose alone, and was the mere instrument of the President's will. To leave no doubt on this subject, I quote the words of the President himself, in which he avows the removal of the deposites as his own act, and relieves all others from responsibility. In his Manifesto read to his Cabinet on the 18th of Sept. 1833, after enumerating the offences of the Bank, "the President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press and the purity of the elective franchise &c; and proceeds "to name the 1st of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made." Now, by the oaths which we have taken in regard to the Constitution, were these acts of the President authorised by the Constitution and laws?—Those who support these resolutions maintain that they were. I deny it. All here will concede, that the Government of the United States is a Government of limited powers—that neither all its departments together, nor any one of them singly, possess any authorities or powers but such as are given expressly, or arise from a reasonable implication. Is the Power of the President to remove the public revenue derived from the Constitution? If it be, I have a right to demand of those who affirm it, what clause of the Constitution, either by strict or loose construction, confers such a power? It surely is no where expressed; from what can it be inferred? The gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. DANIEL) has pointed us to three provisions of the Constitution. 1st. That which vests the Executive power in the President, 2d. that which imposes on him the duty to see that the Laws are faithfully executed; 3d. that, one (merely implied) which allows him to remove incumbents from office. A power which claims as many parents, can hardly be legitimate to any of them; and he, will scarcely ask to be called a strict interpreter, who can deduce it, from any or all of these provisions. I shall speak of the last of them first, as it was by its exercise, that the removal of the public monies was accomplished. And here it may be premised, that it is somewhat remarkable, that whilst the Constitution was under consideration previously to its adoption, the power "to displace officers" as well as to appoint them, was represented as belonging to the President and Senate, (*Federalist No.* 77.) And yet, that the first Congress conceded it to the President alone—this construction has been acquiesced in ever since, and it is not necessary for the purposes of this argument that I should deny its truths.—Like all the other powers of Government, however, it is a trust power, and can be legally exercised, only with reference to the purposes for which it was granted. I speak of *power* in contra-distinction to *right*. By a dubious implication, the President has power to remove from office. This power is not given expressly, and is implied from the duties which are imposed on that officer. If for the performance of any of these duties, the removal of an inferior officer becomes necessary, it may be legally made; but if not so rendered necessary, it cannot be made without a violation of constitutional duty. So, that although the President has power to remove from office *ad libitum*, he has no right to do so, except in the instance before stated. The fact, that there is no authority provided to control him in the exercise of his official power does not license him to use them capriciously or wickedly. As he would grossly violate his duty, by the appointment of a fool or a knave to a responsible trust, so he would be equally delinquent in dismissing a public servant except for unfaithfulness or incompetency. A giant has power to take the life of a man—a trustee has power to convey away the legal estate and defeat the intention of those who confided in him—a jury has power to return a verdict against law and evidence, yet to enforce these would be flagrant violations of their respective duties—when, therefore, the power of displacing subordinate officers is admitted to the President, the right to employ it, save only with the qualifications before stated, is by no means conceded.
But the power of displacing officers is not a substantive power to which others are incident, but is itself merely incidental to the authority conferred on the President in order to enable him to discharge the duties of his station. It draws after it, no other powers, and cannot therefore in the matter under consideration give to the President any control over the revenue of the Government. Nor can the power to remove from office be construed into a power to control the officer in the performance of his duties. All officers of the U. States, below those of President and Vice President are created, and have their duties prescribed by the laws of Congress, and although liable to removal by the President, are the servants of Congress in the performance of these duties. If a specific act be required of an inferior officer, his superior cannot execute it, nor can the latter usurp what has been entrusted to the discretion of the

for it. Neither the Constitution nor Laws will justify the exercise of a legal power, for the accomplishment of an illegal end; the President cannot therefore legitimately employ the power of displacing from office to compel an officer to violate the law. We have seen in the act of Congress before recited, that the public monies were to be deposited in the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should, at any time, otherwise order and direct. This power of suspending the payments in Bank, is in the nature of a judicial discretion, which is incapable of being delegated either to a superior or inferior. To justify a removal of the Secretary from office, for failing to order the monies to be placed elsewhere is to give to the President, through the purely incidental right of displacing, a power not merely to suspend all law, but to dictate the action of Government in every instance. My honourable friend from Bertie, (Mr. OUTLAW,) illustrated this, by stating the case of an individual who had obtained a judgment in one of the Courts of the United States, and has sued out execution. The President informs the Marshal that he shall not do execution—the Marshal remonstrates that he is bound by heavy penalties to perform the command of the Court; the President declares that it shall not be done—the Marshal proceeds in his duty, and is removed forthwith. All our civil laws are made to operate upon the insubordinate and delinquent, through the judgment of the Courts, yet the President, by this construction of his authorities is invested with a right of pardon to all debtors and trespassers—yea more, a power to prevent the enforcement of any law, no matter how long established, and to compel the officers of Government under pretence of executing laws to perform his arbitrary will. Allow me to add another example by way of illustration: The territorial Judges of the United States hold their offices for four years, and, I believe, are subject to removal by the President. Suppose that by Statute, a criminal offence, counterfeiting the coin for instance, is punishable by fine or imprisonment or death, at the discretion of the Court—that an offender has been convicted under this act, and the judgment is about to be rendered—the President informs the Judge, that the culprit must be cut off, the Judge believing that the case is not of high aggravation, certifies his opinion to that effect. He is about to punish by fine; the President dismisses him instantly and selects from the herd of minions, who throng the gates of power and patronage every where, an assassin who will do the deed of death. Let me not be misunderstood to impute such a disposition to the present incumbent of the Presidential office. But to such a tremendous extremity is it found necessary to extend his constitutional powers, to vindicate his "proceedings in relation to the public revenue." Again, if the act of Congress before mentioned, instead of allowing the Secretary to countermand the payment of the revenues into Bank, had directed them to be deposited there absolutely, the President's power of removing him would have existed in as full force then, as it does under the present provisions of the act, yet none will be found hardy enough to assert, that in that event, the President could have been excused in turning out the Secretary for refusing to issue such an order at his command. The right to remove from office, surely cannot be interpreted into a power of arresting all laws, and substituting the President's will as the rule of conduct for all officers. Nor can he derive any power over the public treasure from his duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." In this province of his office he acts merely as the servant of the Congress, which made those laws, and must obey the rules which they have prescribed. The law had directed, as we have before seen, that the public money should be kept in the Bank, unless the Secretary should deem a different place expedient; that law was undergoing execution in the regular course pursued for fifteen years, no complaint was made from any quarter that the money was unsafe, that the Bank had failed in its duties in paying it wherever and whenever required, nor that the Secretary was not executing the intention of Congress to its very letter. Such was the state of things when the President interposed and suspended the execution of the law, relative to the custody of the public funds, and loaned them to other Banks. To me it is passing strange, that from the duty of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, the President should be supposed to be clothed with power to prevent their execution altogether.

It remains to inquire, whether this power can be derived from the clause which vests in the President "the executive power." This deserves to be particularly considered, as it has been not only insisted on here, but is the chief ground relied upon, in support of the claim, in the Protest to the Senate. These words are found in the beginning of the second article of the Constitution, and so far from conferring the power in question really confer no power at all. They are a mere bible on the door of the Presidential office, the duties and powers of which are in no manner described by it, but are left to be defined in that and the remaining sections of the same article. They mean no more than the phrase "there shall be a President of the United States." His power and responsibilities, are to be looked for in the other parts of that instrument. If it be true, that by these vague terms he is clothed with all powers which can possibly be denominated executive, then it was highly improper to have allowed him any share in Legislation. And yet no act or resolution of Congress, can be passed in the first instance without his assent. The 1st article of the Constitution as expressly gives all Legislative powers to Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, as the second confers the Executive on the President; but it never was conceived, that by this they were authorised to legislate without his assent. This broad interpretation of general words would even exclude the Senate from any share in the conclusion of Treaties with Foreign powers, and in the appointment of officers, both of which are admitted to be executive powers, and are expressly granted. The Constitution of the United States not only consists of various articles, relating to different subjects; but of numerous sections in relation to the same subject matter. And as the whole Constitution is to be looked to, in determining the powers of that Government in all its departments combined, so all that relates to any particular department must be reviewed in determining its limits. The President's powers we have already seen, are in part Legislative. Those of the Senate are in part Executive and under a written Constitution which defines the spheres of each of the governing powers by its own positive injunctions. We are not allowed to give to the Executive Department a power, because in our speculations on the subject we deem it to be executive.

But why shall I labor to prove that the words last quoted convey to the President no power over the public monies, whilst the affirmative of the proposition is with the other side; or whilst, by express terms, all such powers are given to Congress. This is clear, not merely from their power "to lay and collect taxes," to pay the debts of the United States, "to borrow money," "to coin money," &c. but they have also "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or *other property* belonging to the United States." No people ever better understood the maxim that "money is power," than the Anglo-American race, or more fully knew the dangers to be apprehended to liberty, from entrusting the public purse, either for the purpose of collection, custody or expenditure, to any other than the immediate representatives of the people. By means of this important power, their European ancestors had in a series of ages extorted from the grasp of Executive usurpation the native liberties of man, and bequeathed them to them, as a glorious heritage. Yet with the light of all this experience, and with the positive declarations of the Constitution staring them in the face, there are those who insist on the syllogism "all executive power is in the President—to keep the public money is an Executive power—therefore the custody of the public money belongs to the President." Yes sir, the President himself has been induced to sign a Protest, in which after stating that the custody of the public property has always been considered an appropriate function of the Executive department in this and all other governments, it is declared, that "Public money is but a species of public property. It cannot be raised by taxation or customs, nor brought into the Treasury in any other way except by law, but wherever, or however obtained, its custody always has been, and always must be, unless the Constitution be changed, entrusted to the Executive Department. No officer can be created by Congress for the purpose of taking charge of it whose appointment would not at once devolve on the President, and who would not be responsible to him for the faithful performance of his duties. * * * Were the Congress to assume with or without a Legislative act, the power of appointing officers independently of the President, to take charge and custody of the public property contained in the military and naval arsenals, magazines and storehouses, it is believed that such an act would be regarded as a palpable usurpation of Executive power, subversive of the form as well as the fundamental principles of our government. But where is the difference in principle whether the public property be in the form of arms, munitions of war and supplies, or gold and silver or bank notes. None can be perceived—none is believed to exist. Congress cannot therefore take out of the hands of the Executive department, the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution." Sir, if these things be true, the awful prediction of Patrick Henry has been fulfilled, and your President—your Republican President, is "but a monarch in disguise." In disguise, did I say, the diadem and the purple are only wanting to constitute all the attributes of royalty. What bold usurpation is there in the assertion "that Congress cannot take out of the hands of the Executive department the custody of the public property, or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution"? Where were the eyes of the writer of that Protest, that he failed to see the provisions of the Constitution before stated? That not only is no power over the public funds given to the President, but that to Congres is expressly granted, every thing relating to the money as well as the "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States?" Can any one doubt for a moment, but that Congress may dispense altogether with the Treasury department as a branch of the Executive and direct the public money to kept in a strong box under the chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that drafts may be made upon it only by his warrant! or that they may direct the revenues collected in each State, to be paid to the Governor thereof, to be by him kept until disbursed by acts of Congress. These officers surely could not be removed by the President's Executive power, in any way contended by him. Sir, the Constitution of the United States places on the shoulders of the President no such Atlantean weight—it exacts from him no such responsibility—it confers upon him no such power. The Executive department in every Government of laws, is merely ministerial to the Legislative, and is but the executor of its will. This is particularly observable in the Constitution of the United States, which by its first article, vests "*all* Legislative powers herein granted in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives"—the second article declares that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States." The question arises, what Executive power? Why clearly, upon the supposition that this clause grants any power, only that which is necessary to the due execution of the Legislative powers before granted. Until laws are enacted, there are none to be executed; and although our President has a share of Legislative power, as we have before seen, he has no Executive powers properly so called which are not dependent on the Legislature for their exercise. He is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, but until the Legislature has passed the Laws creating these, he holds but "a barren sceptre in his gripe." He may make treaties with the concurrence of two thirds of the Senate, and with their consent also, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Judges and others; but all these powers require a previous action of the Legislature to enable him to fulfil them. Courts, whether supreme or inferior, must be regulated by Law, before Judges are appointed. The offices, other than those connected with our Foreign Relations, must be first created by Act of Congress, before the President can appoint the officers. And an appropriation of money for their salaries, and the expense of treaties, will always be needed, before officers of the latter class can be brought into efficient action. He may give to Congress "information of the State of the Union"—recommend measures for their consideration—on extraordinary occasions he may convene, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, as to adjournment, adjourn them. But except so far as Congress wills, he has no military force, either land or naval, to command, no culprits to pardon, no treaties which he can fulfil, no officers to commission, and of course, none to remove, no laws "to *faithfully execute*," no money to deposit or remove, not even a salary of a single dollar, to purchase his food or habitation. Such are the humble powers of the President of the United States, independent of, and prior to, the action of Congress. To such they may be again reduced, whenever it shall suit the good pleasure of the Legislature. Against such a reduction, the President can protect himself by no executive power, but only by his Legislative negative. Among the axioms of freedom which our fathers incorporated into our Bill of rights, it is declared "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty;" and never has its truth or necessity been more clearly demonstrated, than by the alarming pretensions of Executive power now set up for the first time. Accustomed as we are, almost at the end of a half century from the beginning of the Government, to view the President of the United States, exercising the authorities and dispensing the patronage derived in consequence of more than a thousand statutes, we are apt to overlook the relation of the Executive, to the other departments of the Government, and to mistake the derivative for an original power. Hence, we hear in the Protest to the Senate, of "original Executive power," "left unchecked by the Constitution." And of analogies drawn from the powers of "the head of the Executive Department," "in the Government from which many of the fundamental principles of our system are derived." Sir, the constitution, as I stated in the beginning, conferred only specific powers on the President, as well as on the whole Federal Government, and did not 'check' powers before possessed. He deduces from it his whole official existence, and I protest against his derivation of any power from a reference to the prerogatives of the King of Great Britain. We have been also told in this debate, by the gentleman who presented these resolutions, in the excess of admiration for the Executive, in disparagement of the Legislative department of Government, that the latter had been always addicted to usurpation, and the Senate of Rome was cited as an example. I thank God, that the liberties of my country are fixed on a basis more secure than those of any nation either of ancient or modern Europe. But for the sake of "setting history right," I would say a word in vindication of the law givers of other times. The Romans did not cease to be free, until the people had become thoroughly corrupted by their system of plundering the world and living on the spoils. From the influences of venality and corruption in the latter days of the Republic, no class was entirely exempt; but unless my recollection be untrue, the last flickering flame of Roman Liberty expired in the Senate house. And even after all hope was lost on the fatal field of Pharsalia, and the darkness of military despotism had spread over the land, a lightning flash of the fire of freedom gleamed from the dagger of a Patriot Senator. Those sturdy Barons, who established *Magna Charta*, the Hampdens, the Sidneys, and Russels, who contributed so much to wrest absolute power from the hands of the King, and secure popular rights, the Parliament of 1688, and the American Colonial Legislatures, are surely exceptions to the general denunciation of the gentleman, unless indeed it be usurpation in the Representatives of the people to deny the slavish doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience to the divine right of Kings. Our predecessors too, in these halls, deserve no such imputation, since in the lapse of more than half a century, they have not enacted more than half a dozen statutes which the Judiciary has declared to be beyond the limits of their powers.

But Sir, I will not leave the subject before us to go into an examination of the comparative merits of the Legislative and Executive departments of Government in other ages and countries; nor would I make an invidious distinction between those of my own, much less, pass unrebuked an illegal exercise of power in either. I have been endeavoring to shew that the President could derive no power over the public revenue from any of the grants in the Constitution, and as no law has been produced, bestowing such a power, the Resolution of the Senate is taken to be true.

But suppose that I am deceived in all this, the demonstration of its truth is by no means necessary to the vindication of the resolution of the Senate. From the very nature of Government, the Executive as such, is but the minister to perform the dictates of the Legislature; and as the authority to command, implies the right to obedience, it is at any time competent to the Legislative power, to declare whether its will has been properly executed, or whether under a pretence of it, Executive deeds have been done which it never authorised; this may be effected by a statute declaratory of what the law is, or by the expression of an opinion in the shape of a Resolution. Where the Legislative power consists in distinct bodies, either may make such a declaration, with or without the concurrence of the other. As both are charged with the responsible duty of executing the whole body of the laws, to ascertain what defects exist, and to provide suitable remedies, so both are equally bound to scrutinize the administration of the laws, and if they be found to be misunderstood or misapplied, to declare their true meaning and insist on their correct administration—such declarations are not always made by the terms of enactment merely, but these are usually preceded by a preamble, reciting that "Whereas the Judiciary has decided improperly" or whereas some Executive officer has acted improperly. The terms of censure implied or expressed in such a preamble on the conduct of the officer in question, may be more or less severe. The right to use them is certainly unquestionable, and is under no other restraints than are attached to all the rights of a Legislative body within the pale of the Constitution—their discretion and sense of propriety is their only guide. If the Senate of the U. States had used the language of their Resolutions by way of preamble to a statute "declaring and enacting" that the Bank of the U. States does and shall possess the right to the "custody of the public monies so long as they are kept safely and paid out faithfully"—they certainly would have been within the limit of their powers, and yet the only effect of such an act on their part would have been the same with this resolution, that is, to express the opinion of that branch of the Legislature on the illegality of the conduct of the President, that the act of 1816 ought to be executed, as it had always been heretofore.

It is likewise incident to every Legislative Assembly, as well as Judicial tribunal, unless positively restrained, not merely to protect itself from interruption in the discharge of its duties, whence arises the power to punish for contempt, but also to resist any invasion of its rights by the other departments of Government; and when the Constitution has provided no superior to determine such matters, it must be itself the judge on the question, whether such an invasion has been made.—The mild and feeble mode in which it is able to resist, can make no difference—it may not possess the power to compel the encroaching department to desist, but this does not prevent it from giving the alarm and rousing the vigilance of those from whom Government has derived its existence. If the other House of the Legislature should pass a Resolution directing the public Treasurer to pay a sum of money to an officer without sending it here for our concurrence, it would not only be our right, but our duty, to remonstrate against such a procedure. If his Excellency the Governor should draw a warrant on the Treasury in favor of any individual under pretence or mistake that an appropriation had been made therefor by law, we should likewise resist that by protest or resolution. The Governor of this State in 1818 appointed a Judge of the Superior Court to fill a vacancy which had occurred without the knowledge of the General Assembly, during their session. The letter of the Constitution authorised such appointment only when the vacancy happened "during their recess." The Legislature which next convened, probably concurred in the Governor's construction; but with all respect for that distinguished and patriotic Magistrate, (Gov. Branch,) had the General Assembly or either House of it been of a different opinion, might they not have resolved that His Excellency in making such appointment had assumed power "not granted by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both?" When such a declaration shall be made, must depend solely on the opinion of the department or body which believes its rights to have been violated. From the imperfection of man it may be inappropriately made, but the like result may happen in the exercise of any of its powers. The Senate of the United States therefore being a Legislative body, clothed with as full Legislative powers as the House of Representatives, excepting in the single particular of being unable to originate revenue bills, had a perfect right whenever it was convinced of the fact, to declare that the President had invaded the province of the law-makers and under colour of executing his constitutional functions had assumed powers which belonged only to Congress. Though inferior in number and though chosen differently from the other House, they are with the exception before stated, equally charged with the high and solemn duties not merely of enacting laws for this vast Republic, but by perpetual vigilance of guarding from usurpation those inestimable rights, which it required ages and centuries, the blood of many martyrs and the horrors of innumerable wars to rescue from the hold of Executive power beyond the Atlantic. This ordinary incident of Legislative power would never have been denied to the Senate, but for the confusion of ideas arising from its also possessing Judicial and Executive powers: but it must be recollected that the two latter are in addition to, and do by no means abridge its Legislative authorities, because for one purpose, it is a Judicatory and for another an Executive council. It is not thereby the lessa branch of the Legislature capable of framing and passing laws, of declaring their true meaning, of inquiring into the acts of all those entrusted with their execution and of asserting whether their intention has been fulfilled, or whether the conduct of any Executive officer from the highest to the lowest has been in accordance with law, or in violation of it. The right of defending all its powers against infringement belongs of course to the Senate, if the President should appoint an officer "to fill up a vacancy" which had happened during their session, and not "during the recess," or if he should exchange ratification of a treaty with a Foreign Power, without consulting them, they would be authorized and bound to remonstrate against either, as an infraction of their Executive power. The Constitution declaring that officers shall be appointed and treaties concluded by and "with the advice and consent of the Senate," if the House of Representatives should presume to pass judgment of removal from office against any individual or declare him incapable of holding office, the Senate may protest against that, as a direct encroachment on their Judicial functions; so if the House of Representatives or President or both, as co-ordinate branches of the law-enacting power shall assail its Legislative rights, it may in like manner defend these, which are far more extensive than the two former, comprehending every legislative authority granted to the other House, with the exception only before stated. It has been boldly promulged by the head of a Department, during the present year, that the Senate has no right to investigate its affairs. If this indeed be true, then is the Senate deprived of half its efficiency in the enactment of laws, for how are they qualified to pass new laws, unless they can ascertain not merely how the old are written, but how they operate practically? and the people are robbed of one half of the sentinels whom they thought they had appointed to watch and to examine the administration of the laws, to commend the faithful and condemn the unfaithful ministerial servants. Shall I be told as has been asserted before, that the Senate in such investigation may conceive opinions and contract prejudices which may render them unfit to act as judges, if an impeachment shall be preferred against a delinquent officer thus detected? This argument from inconvenience, if it be entitled to any notice, may be readily answered. Sir, positive stipulations, the observance of which is enjoined by oath, are not to be disregarded by individual ideas of propriety and convenience, and that Senator would deserve and receive the severest reproof, who excused himself for a failure to sift the conduct of any public officer, by the fear that he would thus morally disqualify himself for the trial of an impeachment, should one be instituted by the other House of Congress—the same species of reason would forever forbid the Senate to vote for, or the President to approve, a declaration of war, lest they should in its progress so far lose temper as to be unfitted to negotiate a Treaty of Peace. A Judge in like manner would, by the acceptance of his office, surrender the power of self-defence, being unable to deal any but Judicial blows. It was the intention of the framers of our Constitution, that the Senators in Congress, to whom these threefold duties are confided, should possess the highest qualifications of mind and heart; but to guard against the frailties of human nature in its best state, when they put off the Legislative to assume the Judicial robe, they are required to take a new oath or affirmation, to direct their attention to the charges alleged and the evidence adduced by the other House, and as faithful triers to make their decision upon these only. It might possibly have been more proper to have given the Judicial and Executive powers of the Senate—to some other body, but it is difficult to conceive how the superaddition of these should in any manner diminish its power of defending itself and the right of free examination into the execution of the laws and animadversion on the acts of Executive officers of any grade, which, as I have endeavored to shew, belongs to every Legislative body—a right which has been no where exercised more freely than in the American Congress. In the year 1793, Mr. Giles of Virginia, introduced sundry Resolutions into the House of Representatives, casting the harshest censure on Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, charging him among other things, with neglect of his office and indecorum to the House. (*Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 5.*)

In 1796, a Resolution passed the House of Representatives calling on the President (Washington,) to lay before the House, a copy of the instructions to our Minister, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to Jay's treaty. The President, in a written message refused to communicate the information desired, declaring that "to admit a right in the House of Representatives to demand and have as a matter of course, all the papers respecting a negotiation with a foreign power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent. The message further proceeds, "it does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House of Representatives, except that of an impeachment, which the resolution has not expressed." And concludes, "a just regard to the Constitution and the duties of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbids a compliance with your request."—Whereupon, Mr. Blount of N. Carolina, in Committee of the Whole, moved the following Resolutions which were adopted by the House

Resolved, That it being declared by the second section of the second article of the Constitution, "that the President shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur," the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties, but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any subjects submitted by the Constitution to the powers of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations on a law or laws to be passed by Congress; and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives in all such cases to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this House to the Executive, for information desired by them and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the House, that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.

(*Journal Ho. of Reps. 2 vol.* 480, 488, 489.

These Resolutions assert in substance, that the President in withholding the information sought by the Houses on the ground that it had not been asked for, as evidence on an impeachment, had contravened their rights and violated his constitutional duty, yet they were adopted by a vote of 57 to 35. Among the former of whom are such names as James Madison and Nathaniel Macon.—This censure of the House, however, drew forth no remonstrance from the President; he did not doubt their power to express their opinion, as to their constitutional rights. A still stronger precedent is afforded by the case of Jonathan Robbins, during the administration of the elder Adams. A person of this name was in prison in South Carolina, for trial on a charge of Piracy and Murder committed on board a British ship of War on the high seas. On a requisition of the British Government, under the treaty of peace, the President informed the judge of that District that he considered an offence committed on board a public ship of War on the high seas, to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the nation to whom the ship belongs, and requested the judge to deliver up the prisoner to the agent of Great Britian; *provided*, that the stipulated evidence of his criminality should be produced. The Judge accordingly surrendered him, and he was tried and executed by a court martial, on a charge of mutiny and murder. The House of Representatives called for the papers relative to the case, and resolutions were introduced reciting all the facts, and concluding "that the decision of those questions by the President against the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in a case where those courts had already assumed and exercised jurisdiction; and his advice and request to the Judge of the district court, that the person thus charged should be delivered up; provided, only such evidence of his criminality should be produced, as would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, are a dangerous interference of the Executive with judicial decisions; and that the compliance with such advice and request on the part of the Judge of the District Court of South Carolina, is a sacrifice of the Constitutional independence of the Judicial power, and exposes the administration thereof, to suspicion and reproach." These resolutions were not adopted because a majority of the House believed the conduct of the President to be legal.—But so far as I am informed, no doubt was expressed as the right of the House to entertain them, and many distinguished names are recorded against the motion to discharge from their further consideration. Here then is a proposition for bitter censure, not only on the President, but on a Judge of the United States, in relation to their conduct in the construction of a treaty, in defining the limits between the Executive and Judicial powers, and on a difficult question of admiralty law, retained under consideration near twenty days, and finally rejected against the wishes of Albert Gallatin, Nathaniel Macon, John Randolph and others, who have been quoted here as proper expositors of the Constitution. I will only mention in addition to these the almost unanimous vote of commendation to President Washington, when retiring from office, (*Journal House of Reps. vol.* 2, 619) and leave to candor to say, whether if they have a right to praise, they have not a right also to blame.

Is it objected, that these authorities come from the House of Representatives alone? My friend from Bertie (Mr. Outlaw) has adduced a precedent of a like proceeding in the Senate, (Gov. Branch's Resolution, 1826) which is too recent to require further comment now. The unanimous condemnation of the Post Master General in the same body, at the last session of Congress, demonstrates even to the unwilling, that their right to do so is unquestionable. But what power has the House of Representatives to pass judgment on the acts of Executive officers by resolution which is not possessed by the Senate. By the Constitution, the House has "the sole power of impeachment," and the Senate "the sole power to try all impeachments." The power to impeach, however, does not give the right to censure, in any other way than by filing a criminal information to bring an offender to trial before the other body. It is a power to indict the offender, but not to find him guilty. Yet the Resolutions before stated both begin and end the accusation, both charge and convict. They cannot, therefore, be traced to the impeaching function of the House of Representatives, but result as an incident from their legislative authority.

I regret sir, that I have felt obliged to detain the House thus long, in endeavoring to demonstate the right of the Senate of the United States to declare its opinion, whenever it shall judge it to be proper, of the official conduct of the President or of any inferior Executive officer. I have been accustomed to consider this right of all legislative bodies as one of the elementary principles of freedom. The history of liberty for at least eight hundred years in Great Britain exhibits an almost constant struggle between the Legislative and Executive powers of Government—the Parliament insisting on the rights of the people, and the King asserting the "original, unchecked Executive powers" of monarchy. But ever since the assemblage of the inflexible Barons at Runnymede, the right of the former to speak their minds freely of the conduct of their Sovereign, if it has been denied by the slaves of courts, has been exercised with the boldness which belongs to the votaries of freedom every where. As far back as the reign of Henry 3d, we are told by history, that "in full Parliament, when Henry demanded a new supply, he was openly reproached with a breach of his word, and the frequent violations of the charter. He was asked if he did not blush to desire any aid from his people, whom he professedly hated and despised, and to whom on all occasions he preferred aliens and foreigners, and who groaned under the oppressions which he either permitted or exercised over them." (*Hume* 1 *Vol.* 345) The famous *Petition of Right* was but a declaration in indignant terms, that the King had exercised prerogatives unauthorised by the British Constitution and in contravention of the rights of Parliament. In the latter years of Charles 1st. the preamble of a bill to raise soldiers, denied the King's right to impress subjects into the military service. Charles came to Parliament and offered to sanction the bill without the Preamble, "by which means, he said, that ill-timed question with regard to the prerogative would be avoided, and the pretensions of each party be left entire." Both Houses took fire at the measure. The Lords as well as Commons passed a vote "declaring it to be a high breach of privilege for the King to take notice of any bill which was in agitation in either of the Houses, or to express his sentiments in regard to it before it was presented to him for his assent." Such are the terms of denunciation in which the Legislative Assemblies of England were permitted to speak of their monarch before their rights were firmly established by the Revolution of 1688. Since that period, the most high prerogative Tory has never breathed a doubt of such a right in Parliament to its fullest extent. But it is vehemently contended here, that one of the Houses of the American Congress, the Representatives of the whole twenty-four States, has no right to express its opinion, that the President of the United States had assumed powers which did not belong to him, but which were by the Constitution conferred on the Legislature—that their mouths must be sealed as to all his acts, except when opened for the ascription of praise, and that if, in an unguarded moment, under the impulse of the spirit of freedom, they have ventured to question the legality of a single one, the most honored sons of all the States must be humbled not merely to confess their sorrow, but to undo the deed. Sir, I appeal to every American citizen to say whether the powers of their President are more absolute than those of a British King, or whether their Congress, in either House, has not the right, to speak of the former with a freedom at least equal to that of the Lords and Commons in regard to the latter. Why, Sir, the expression contained in the Resolution of the Senate, respecting the President, is high commendation compared with the censure and animadversion, which for centuries past, the two Houses of Parliament have habitually passed on a King, who according to the theory of that Government, "can do no wrong." The legitimate powers of the President are tremendous enough.

To say nothing of the chief command of the whole military force, and the negative on acts of Legislation, the power to appoint forty thousand officers, compensated by salaries of many millions of dollars, and comprising the honors most grateful to ambition, the power to remove these again at will, and the power to conclude, with the concurrence of the Senate, all treaties with foreign nations, are quite as great as the jealous spirit of liberty will accord to any one man.—Add to these the claims recently set up of controlling all incumbents while in office under penalty of removal, and thus to suspend any law, or to compel any thing to be done under the form of law: of the entire custody and control of the public treasure; and forbid the Senate to question any Executive act, and a perpetual dictatorship is established, "to take care that the Republic shall suffer no harm," to be sure; but this also implies that it shall receive no good unless it so please the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Speaker: It may possibly be unfortunate, that any collision should arise between any of the branches of the Federal Gov't; but, sir, if not encouraged, they certainly ought not to be prevented. The liberties of the people and the rights of States are surely in as little danger from the encroachments of the Government to sustain each of the departments of the Government to sustain each other. At all events, the Legislature of a State, should be the last body on earth to degrade or restrain it in proper bounds the Senate of the Union is the great palladium of the rights of the States on that theatre only, do those sovereign communities meet as equals. Bring this into contemplation, destroy its independence, and you rear over our heads one consolidated Government, consisting of a single National Assembly, and an Executive chosen alike by the whole people of the Union, limited only by the will of the great majority. The checks and balances of the system are gone, the lines of division between the different powers obliterated. Does it become us *then*, even if satisfied that the resolution of the Senate was erroneous, by this harsh denunciation, to make war the depository of rights so sacred? Against present power and patronage of the Executive, aided by legislative interference, the Senate will not stand, unless armed in a righteous cause. Why then are we invoked as allies? But is there no feeling of Carolina pride, which would shield our Senator from rebuke, even had he expressed an erroneous opinion? What is the offence with which he is here charged? That he has slept upon his post? Oh no: it is that he was too vigilant. Possessing something of the spirit of those men "who stood" the approach of danger in the tainted breeze," has given the alarm at a supposed assault on the Constitution, and rushed to the rescue. He, though fully convinced of the approaching attack, observed a cowardly silence, or basely cried "all's well," placed as he was, high on the watch-tower of our liberties, he would have deserved the execration of his countrymen. And will it *then*, who, though believing this danger imminent, admit that liberty is to be preserved only by perpetual vigilance, destroy that vigilance in its ownservants by inflicting degradation and disgrace? Will freemen themselves "pardon nothing to the spirit of liberty?" Sir, men are not prone to court the ranks of power and patronage, or incur the displeasure. It is far less difficult to float in a current than to stem its tide, and the public servant who exchanges administration for opposition, can be excused at least from the motive of preferment or reward, and should not be lightly condemned. The tendency of the selfish passions to prefer the ease which dispenses office and emolument, is obvious to all; and all history will prove that far too many Statesman have betrayed their trusts and basely sold the interests of their constituents, by going over to the Administration, than by leaving it beware then, how you reprove the independence of your Representatives, lest you encourage them to prefer their own ease and advancement to their country's good.

Sir, I have thus far said nothing of the particular requirement which these Resolutions impose. They demand the Senator to acknowledge the error, if not the falsehood, of an opinion expressed on his oath. Every public servant is required to take an oath to the Constitution, in order that the great principles of justice and liberty, which it embodies, may be kept inviolate; and whenever by word or deed, he decides a constitutional question, the eye of heaven has been called to witness his sincerity, and divine vengeance imprecated if he shall fail to express the honest conviction of his mind. Nor is this all. If it be true, that it is a part of Legislative duty, to observe the administration of the laws, and to declare wherein they have been misinterpreted or misapplied, every Legislator undertakes by his oath, to make such declaration, whenever he believes that the construction has been materially violated by an Executive officer. Under this high sanction, as well as patriotic sense of duty, was the Resolution of the Senate passed, and the vote of Mr. Mangum given. Yet, we are about to command him, to say that this Resolution is not merely untrue, but unworthy to remain among the records of the things that once were done. Really, sir, it would seem to me equally proper to direct him to vote for a resolution, asserting that none such as this obnoxious one, of the last session, ever had passed. That would require him expressly to tell a falsehood. This requires him to suppress the truth. That would ask him to declare the non existence of a fact, which all the world knows to exist. This commands him to destroy the best evidence by which its existence is proved. Is it expected or desired, that he shall obey this mandate? Can he do it, without the lowest humiliation and infamy and can honor from dishonor grow? Can fame from infamy proceed? Can we make a degrading requisition of him, without disgracing ourself and the State? But these consequences must be disregarded, and the legislative history of the country mutilated, not because, in the language of the first resolution, we shall thereby "in his mind "upon any great question of national policy" or confirm and strengthen him "in the path of public emergency"—but because a place must be thereby vacated. Instructions, it would seem, should relate to future action upon "great questions of national policy. These however pertain to the past, and if implicitly obeyed, can only ratify the Journal of the last Session of Congress. Sir, the Journal of a Legislative Assembly is its autobiography—"its life written by itself." Whether well or ill, that which was really done should be truly noted. If the acts which it records, be wise and just and beneficial in its consequences, it is a memorial to the honor and wisdom of its authors; if otherwise, it confers on them an immortality of a different kind. If the charge contained in the resolution of the Senate, be untrue and undeserved as regards the President, the imputation will only recoil on themselves, both in the estimation of the present age and of posterity. But how futile and ineffectual are these resolutions in attaining their apparent object? The Journals of the Senate have been printed and distributed—all our public libraries and have gone forth in the daily and weekly papers to the ends of the earth. Is it supposed, that by blotting out from the manuscript at Washington, that all copies will be destroyed, and this horrible Resolution forgotten? We read in natural history of a wingless bird, which is hunted for its plumage, and when hard pressed by the horseman in the chase, hides its head in leaves and vainly supposes that its whole body is concealed. The proceeding contemplated by these Resolutions, appears to me, sir, to be founded on a like vain supposition. As well may we attempt to gather in all the leaves of the last Autumn, as to destroy the notoriety which this Resolution has acquired.

But again: In what way is the "vote for expunging" to be given? On a resolution, I presume, to be hereafter introduced. And will not that Resolution recite the one to be effaced, and revive its existence as often as it may be destroyed? Let us see the practical operation of these instructions. Suppose them to have passed, and that some "learned Theban" in the Senate of the U. States has introduced a resolution "declaring that a Resolution of the last session in the following words, to wit, &c. be expunged from the Journals," (it must be recited to ascertain its identity) and that this latter resolution has passed. The Journals of the previous Session are brought in, and that executed may be thoroughly done upon the offending manuscript, the Vice President, by whitening or blackening, annihilates both its body and spirit. This might be considered as not an "unsubstantial death."—But on the next morning, when the Clerk reads the new Journals, the old offender is found "alive and in full life;" and although it may "sear the eye-balls" of the high functionary at whose hands it so recently suffered, it will not "down at his bidding." Thus the whole effect of

...tween any o...
...ot, sir, if not to...
...not to be prohibi...
...d the rights of the...
...er from the ...
...n of the depar...
...tain each other...
...a State, should...
...or restrain wi...
...f the Union. I...
...ts of the States...
...reign commu...
...into contempt...
...ou rear over ...
...nt, consisting ...
...n Executive, ...
...the Union, ...
...t majority. T...
...n are gone, ...
...different State...
...hen, even if ...
...tate was erron...
...to make war ...
...d' Against th...
...he Executive ...
...the Senate co...
...ghteous cause...
...es.' But is ther...
...ch would stand...
...ld he expressio...
...ffence with whi...
...ept upon his pe...
...ant. Possessing...
...men 'who smell...
...nted breeze,' he...
...d assault on the...
...rescue. Had he...
...proaching attack...
...osely cried 'wa...
...the watchtowe...
...deserved the cen...
...And will those...
...danger imagine...
...reserved only ...
...vigilance in their...
...th and disgrace...
...nothing to the...
...ot prone to desert...
...e, or incur the...
...to float in a cur...
...e public servan...
...r opposition, must...
...ive of present re...
...ondemned. The...
...o prefer the side...
...iment, is obvious...
...e that far more...
...rusts and busily...
...uents, by going ...
...by leaving it. Be...
...independence, ...
...ncourage them to...
...ncement to the...

...pg of the parties...
...s lutions impose...
...knowledge the ex...
...pinion expressed...
...ust is required to...
...in order that the...
...liberty, which it...
...t; and whenever...
...nstitutional ques...
...n called to witness...
...ar ce imprecated,...
...nest convictions...
...d it be true, that it...
...observe the admin...
...lare wherein they...
...supplied, every le...
...to make such de...
...that the constitu...
...d by an Executive...
...ion, as well as a...
...Resolution of the...
...Mr. Mangum ga...
...nd him, to aver...
...mitting, but un...
...ords of the things...
...r, it would seem...
...im to vote for a...
...uch as this obnox...
...er had passed—...
...ly to tell a false-...
...press the truth—...
...the non existence...
...ows to exist. This...
...best evidence by...
...Is it expected of...
...mandate? Can he...
...ation and infa...
...grow? Can fame...
...make a degrade...
...egrading outshoo...
...equences must be...
...e history of the...
...in the language...
...the ruby tillmine...
...estion of national...
...en him "in time...
...cause a place may...
...ns, it would seem,...
...pon "great ques...
...however pertain...
...eyed, can only fal...
...se of Congress...
...e Assembly is its...
...by itself." Whe...
...ally done should...
...ch it records, be...
...its consequences,...
...d wisdom of its...
...n them an immor...
...charge can annex...
...be untrue and un...
...r, the imputation...
...oth in the estima...
...osterity. But how...
...The Journals of...
...d distributed a...
...gnore forth in the...
...ends of the earth...
...ver from the man...
...ropes will be de...
...dren forgotten?...
...a wingless birth,...
...and when hard...
...chase, hides its...
...es that its whole...
...ding contemplat...
...to me, sir, to be...
...n. As well may...
...eaves of the last...
...riety which that...

...vote for expung...
...on, I presume, to...
...ll not that Reso...
...d, and revive its...
...stroyed? Let us...
...ese instructions...
...that some "learn...
...U. States has in...
...that a Resolution...
...g words, to wit,...
...nals," (it must be...
...nd that this latter...
...nals of the pre...
...d that execution...
...e offending man...
...htening or black...
...and spirit. This...
...n "unsubstantial...
...ning, when the...
...e old offender is...
...d although it may...
...n functionary at...
...ered, it will not...
...the whole effect of

a solemn letter missive from the Legislature of ...rth Carolina, to her Senator and the most ser... compliance on his part with its behests, will ...but to erase a Resolution from one book of the ...ate's Journals, and insert it in another. A Legis... ...ve body, under our Constitution has no right ...ct without recording its actions for the view ...s constituents; and, like a man who walks in ...snow, it cannot obliterate its footsteps, without ...g others equally palpable.

...Mr. Speaker, I deny the Constitutional right ...the Senate of the United States to expunge any ...g from the Journal which they have publish... ...as genuine. The Constitution declares that ...ach House shall keep a Journal of its pro... ...dings, and from time to time publish the ...; and the Yeas and Nays of the members of ...ther House on any question shall, at the desire ...one fifth of those present, be entered on the ...rnal." Now sir, in the name of all the people ...the State, who are parties to that compact, I re... ...monstrate against any mutilation by the Senate of ...history which it has put forth to the country, ...the record of its transactions. To secure the ...most rigid accountability, and to expose the con... ...duct not merely of the whole body, but of every ...dividual composing it, to the public scrutiny, the ...ruling spirit of freedom has demanded these ...journals to be kept. But of what avail is it, that ...they shall be kept and published, if at any time, ...years afterwards, a Senate consisting of three ...or four different members, may vary or alter it at ...their pleasure. Independently of the falsehood which ...would thus be interpolated in the history of the ...country, what facilities for deception would it ...afford to apostates and demagogues! If they can ...expunge by instruction from us, they can do so ...by orders; and if they can erase, it will hardly be ...denied that they can also insert. Whenever, ...hereafter, it is discovered that any measure is un... ...popular, let the Yeas and Nays be struck out on mo... ...tion, though recorded years ago, so as to leave the ...public individuals entirely to conjecture; or the ...journals be changed, or fictions inserted, so as to ...make a patriot or traitor of any public man ac... ...cording to the wishes and purposes of the party in ...power. If they can expunge the proceedings of ...last session, how are they to be hindered from ...expunging out the proceedings of the Administration ...of Washington. To guard the people from impo... ...sitions and deceptions like these, the provision of ...the Constitution last noticed was made. It is one ...of the many propositions which a Constitutional ...oath binds the conscience to maintain. But we ...are now required to command our Senator in ...Congress, not merely (as I have before shown) to ...act on an opinion solemnly and deliberately ex... ...pressed on a Constitutional question, but doubly ...violate his oath, by an erasure of the Journals ...and by the degrading dilemma in which it is pro... ...posed to place one of the most distinguished sons ...of the State, who has devoted no small portion of ...his life to her service, and whose public character ...constitutes a part of her moral property. When ...acting in masses and under party excitement, men ...forget their requirements and perform acts which their ...individual honor and private judgment would ...condemn in others. To this House and our con... ...stituents, I leave it to determine, whether the pro... ...priety contemplated by these Resolutions be not ...derogatory to character.

I must apologize for having detained the ...House thus long. I appear here not for attack ...or defence—not for victory, but truth. If these ...my views shall contribute any thing to the ...better understanding of the important subjects ...involved in the Resolutions under consideration, I ...shall be amply rewarded for the labor and attention ...bestowed upon them.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATION.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At a very large Convention of the Mem... ...bers of the Massachusetts Legislature, held ...Wednesday evening last, DANIEL ...WEBSTER was unanimously recommended ...his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the ...Presidency. About 450 members attended ...the meeting. Mr. PICKMAN, President of ...the Senate, presided in the Convention; Mr. ...SWELL, Speaker of the other House, ...acted as Vice President, and Mess. HEDGE, ...of Plymouth, and CHAPMAN, of Springfield, ...Secretaries.

The Hon. HENRY SHAW, Senator from ...Berkshire, called the meeting to order, and ...made some animated remarks on the object ...of it. Mr. PARSONS offered the resolutions, ...which was supported by Messrs. STURGES, ...[illegible], and DALTON.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

1. That in the present state of public affairs, ...it appears to this meeting seasonable and expedient ...that it should express its opinion on the subject of ...a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, ...with entire respect, nevertheless, for the opinions ...and sentiments of other friends of the public liber... ...ty, the Constitution and the laws, throughout the ...United States.

2. That, in the judgment of this meeting, it is ...impossible to any hope of general union, or of ...vigorous and successful support, that some citizen ...shall be nominated for that high office, who is ...widely known throughout the country, who is ...acknowledged and pre-eminent ability, and of ...unquestioned integrity and patriotism, and whose ...long attachment to the Constitution of the coun... ...try be a sure pledge, that he will stand by it ...and, obey all its injunctions, submit to all its re... ...strictions upon Executive authority, and adminis... ...ter in a true republican spirit.

3. That, without derogating in any degree from ...the high merits or distinguished services of other ...distinguished citizens, this meeting propose to their fel... ...low citizens throughout the United States, the ...name of DANIEL WEBSTER, as a candidate for ...the Presidency.

4. That we recommend DANIEL WEBSTER as a ...candidate for this high trust, not as a citizen of ...Massachusetts, not as one, who, if elected, would ...act in any especial manner, the interests of this ...State or of any State; but as a citizen of the United ...States, as the "man of the country" thoroughly ac... ...quainted with all its interests, just and impartial ...in his regard for the East and the West—the North ...and the South, known on both Continents as one ...of the most enlightened and powerful advocates of ...those principles which the age has produced, "an ...American, in thought, word, and deed," and a most ...zealous, and eloquent defender of the glorious ...Constitution under which we live.

5. *Resolved*, That in proposing Mr. Webster ...to this elevated station, we are governed solely by ...the honest conviction of what is best calculated to ...promote the welfare of the country, and in sup... ...porting him we shall act ourselves, and we invite ...others to join us, and act with us under his own ...watchword, announced by himself, on the field of ...the first great Revolutionary battle, amidst the ...remnants of the gallant band of the soldiers of lib... ...erty, and congregated thousands of ardent and pat... ...riotic citizens—*Our Country—our whole Country, and nothing but our Country.*

Another State Legislative Nomination.—At a meeting of the "Democratic" Members of the Legislature of the State of MISSOURI, on or about the 8th of this month, MARTIN VAN BUREN was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and THOMAS H. BENTON, for the Vice-Presidency, subject to the nom... ...ination of the Baltimore Convention, to which Convention, at the same time, Delegates were appointed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1835.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. JOSEPH CALDWELL, for many years President of the University of North Carolina, in which important and responsible station he has acquired and at all times maintained the unbounded respect and affection of those committed to his charge, as well as of the people of the State. Almost his whole life has been devoted to the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people of North Carolina, and to the developement of the resources of the State. In the prosecution of any plan having these objects in view, his time, his pen, and his purse, were ever freely offered. And we have little doubt that if the examination were made, it would be found that Dr. Caldwell has written more, and expended more in the gratuitous circulation of, works upon public improvements, either literary or physical, than all other persons in North Carolina for thirty years past. He was truly a devoted patriot, as well as able minister of the Gospel. But his Eulogy will doubtless engage an abler pen than ours.

He breathed his last at his residence at Chapel Hill, about 11 o'clock on Thursday night last, the 27th ult. without a struggle or a groan—in the 62d year of his age.

Since the above was in type we have received the following communication:

Chapel Hill, January 29th, 1835.

The day subsequent to the death of the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, President of the University of North Carolina, the Students, sorrowfully and sensibly penetrated with the conviction of their irreparable loss, and to express their feelings of regret for the demise of that great and good man, unanimously assembled, to adopt measures called for by their feelings and the occasion. On motion, Mr. H. W. Guion was called to the chair, who, in a few pathetic remarks, explained the object of the meeting. Mr. C. C. Battle was appointed Secretary. A motion was then made, "that a committee, consisting of six, be appointed to draft resolutions indicating our unfeigned regret for the loss of our venerated President, and to his bereaved family tokens of our sincere condolence." Messrs. R. W. Henry, H. L. Graves, Wm. B. Rodman, R. J. Halliday, J. E. Hamlett and J. E. Crichton, were appointed. After retiring a few moments, the committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. In requisition of the third resolution, Messrs. R. W. Henry, Wm. B. Rodman and Wm. P. Webb were appointed the committee of condolence.

Resolved, That the Students of the University of North Carolina, deeply affected by the melancholy death of our much esteemed and venerable President, Joseph Caldwell, which has become the subject of such general grief to all, do convey to his bereaved family, a proper expression of our profound sense of his acknowledged worth and our unfeigned sorrow, for the irreparable loss which they, we, and society, have sustained thereby.

Resolved, That each of us do wear a suitable badge of mourning, in testimony of our sorrow for his death and the cherished recollections associated with his name.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, in accordance with the object of the first resolution, to address to his afflicted family a communication expressive of the feelings and sentiments of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted for publication to the "Raleigh Register," "Western Carolinian," and "Fayetteville Observer." HAYWOOD W. GUION, *Ch'n.*

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

SNOW.—We have the prospect of a very deep snow. It is now four inches deep, and falling rapidly. The Northern mail has not arrived.

After several postponements on account of weather, &c. Judge Strange delivered a very interesting Lecture before the Fayetteville Lyceum on Thursday evening last. The interest manifested by a large and highly gratified auditory, justifies a hope that this may be regarded as the commencement of a new era in the literary pursuits and character of our community.

The next Lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, by the Rev. Mr. Colton.

We need not apologize to our readers for occupying so much space with the "most able and eloquent speech delivered during the late session of our Legislature," as Mr. Graham's is on all hands admitted to be. It deserves to be universally read, and we hope it will be.

Re-election of Mr. Leigh.—We congratulate our readers upon the re-election of this distinguished Senator of Virginia, for six years from the 4th of March next. After making every effort to defeat his election, by secret and fraudulent instructions, and then by attempts to postpone the election indefinitely, the party was obliged at last to go into the election, and Mr. L. was chosen by the following vote: Leigh 85, Rives 81. Every member of the Legislature was present and voted.

Mr. W. H. McFarland, (anti) of Norfolk, has been chosen Councillor of State, in place of Peter V. Daniel, (adm.)

The Legislature of Rhode Island, which was in session a few days ago, has adjourned without making an election of Senator in place of Mr. Knight, whose term of service expires on the 3d March next. There were 18 ballotings, in which there was scarcely any variation. There being,

For *Greene* (Whig)	40
Potter (Jackson)	30
Sprague (Anti-Mason)	11
Scattering,	1
	—82

42 votes necessary for a choice.

The Hon. Warren R. Davis, a distinguished member of the House of Representatives died in Washington on Thursday last, ...

Handsome Dividend.—The Raleigh Rail Road Company, whose road extends from the Stone Quarry to the Capitol, has declared a Dividend of 25 per cent. of profits of the last six months. Whilst making such a handsome profit for the enterprising Stockholders, this work has produced an immense saving to the State.

The Presidency.—The reader will not fail to notice the nomination of Mr. Webster for the Presidency, by the Legislature of Massachusetts. This is the third Legislative nomination, viz: of Judge McLean, by a majority of the Legislature of Ohio; of Judge White, by a nearly unanimous vote of the Legislature of Alabama; and of Mr. Webster by 450 members of the Massachusetts Legislature. Whether these will all be run, or whether the opposition will unite on any one of them, is yet only matter of conjecture. It is generally believed, however, that Mr. Webster will be voted for by all the New England States.

There are very clear indications that the Nullifiers of South Carolina and Georgia will not support Judge White. They will probably put up some candidate of their own.

A writer in the last Raleigh Register warmly recommends Mr. Gaston as a candidate for the Presidency.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on the Post Office, made a very long Report, an abstract of which, we expect to publish in our next paper. It discloses corruptions which will shock all who desire to see the different departments of our government administered honestly and impartially. The minority of the Committee, Messrs. Grundy and Robinson, made a counter Report, which is said also to be very voluminous.

The report of the majority of the Committee, (says the Intelligencer,) concluded with a bill containing a plan for the reorganization of the General Post Office Department. After the reading of this bill, a discussion sprung up on the subject of the report, of the deepest interest, and which had not terminated when the Senate adjourned.

The debate strongly evinced the deeply excited feelings produced by the disgraceful and mortifying disclosures of the report.

On Thursday, says the Intelligencer, a Debate of unsurpassed interest, vivacity, and even vehemence, took place, which turned principally upon the alarming exposures contained in the Reports from the Post Office Committee, but which arose incidentally on a very different subject, viz: the presentation of the Resolutions of the Alabama Legislature, instructing the Senators of that State to vote to expunge from the Journal the Resolution of the Senate at its last Session, censuring the conduct of the President in the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States. The purpose was avowed of making a motion to that effect; and the motion was rather invited than excepted to on the other side. Objection, however, was made to receiving these Resolutions from Alabama, because they were not in any manner addressed to the Senate, and because they purported to instruct the Senators from that State to do what they had no constitutional power to do, viz: to mutilate the journal of that body. Finally the subject was disposed of by being laid on the table for the present, on motion of Mr. SMITH of Connecticut. The same gentleman then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Post Office is deeply in debt—its accounts and reports irregular, unsatisfactory, and, in many instances, untrue—that large sums of public money have been wasted, and paid over to favored individuals upon false pretences—and that its conduct and administration are justly the subject of public complaint, and demand a radical reform.

This resolve lies on the table.

Finally, 20,000 copies of the Reports and Documents on the Post Office were ordered to be printed.

A long debate has occurred in the House, on a resolution to provide for the future elections of officers of the House being by *viva voce* voting, instead of by ballot. The object is to make the members of the party vote for Blair, it being feared that if the vote be by ballot, many Jackson men will fly the track, and vote for Gales & Seaton, who are gentlemen, against the publisher of that disgusting thing, the Globe. The question is not decided.

A feeling of perfect loathing and disgust appear to have been produced in the Senate by the reading of the Report on the Post Office. Mr. Preston, among other remarks, said,

"The corruption of the Department could not be concealed. They had become so manifest to the public eye, that no one could be found to defend the enormous frauds which were set forth in the report of the committee. * * He considered it to be his duty, under his oath, to do every thing within the grasp of his ability, to arrest the torrent of corruption which was now spreading its destructive inundation over the land. Unless this was done, God only knew what would be the consequences. * * The plague spot had appeared on the bosom of the infant; and it was their duty to do every thing in their power to remove it. If it must prey on the whole of the body politic, and our institutions must fall a victim to the foul and loathsome disease, let the Senate be able to say that they had done all they could do to arrest its progress. * * If such a collection of vermin were feeding on the Government, it was their duty to hunt out and destroy them."

"Mr. CALHOUN said he earnestly hoped that some Senator would present a resolution expressing the sentiments and feelings of the Senate, on the gross corruptions which had been exposed in the Report. He had listened with the profoundest attention to the reading of the report and documents, and could solemnly aver that his most powerful feelings were those of the deepest shame and mortification. During the twenty-two years in which he had in some form or other been connected with the Government, he never could have conceived that such rottenness, such corruption, such abominable violations of trust, could ever exist in any of its Departments as those he had just listened to, he repeated, with the utmost mortification. The guilt of this Department was open and palpable. No one on the floor of the Senate could be bold enough to rise in his place to extenuate or palliate it. All saw and lamented the rapid strides which deep and debasing corruption had made in it. It exceeded any thing in the history of the rottenest ages of the Roman empire. Could it be possible that any one on that floor could rise and attempt to sustain this Department, after listening, as they had done, to these most extraordinary and mortifying disclosures of the Committee? Should the President sustain, and the People submit to them, there would be forever an end to our Institutions."

Supreme Court.—James C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, has been admitted to County Court practice.

The Episcopal School.—We are happy to say, that the Second Session of this Institution has commenced under the most flattering prospects; there being now 87 Pupils and the number daily increasing.—We have the pleasure to add, that the fears which have been entertained that the present Rector, Mr. COGSWELL, would resign his charge and accept the Professorship offered him in the South Carolina College, at Columbia, are without foundation. This gentleman, we are authorised to say, has declined that appointment, and feels entirely identified with the Institution over which he now presides, of which he is in a great measure the Parent, and which we hope and believe, he will make one of the most useful in this country.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Graham's Speech.—None of our readers, we are sure, will complain of the space occupied in to-day's paper by the powerful speech of Mr. Graham, for so it deserves to be denominated. Mr. G. is a young man, and but a few years have elapsed since he entered on the theatre of public life, but we hazard nothing in the prediction, that he is destined to become one of the most distinguished ornaments of his native State.—*Raleigh Register.*

We knew that the *arithmeticians* of the "Standard", were dull geniuses; but until the demonstration afforded by "their examples" of Friday, we had not supposed them so utterly stupid as to be incapable of understanding their own "sum" when they had worked it out. They inform us, that the aggregate white population of the State, according to the census of 1830, is 472,433, (the half of which we make to be 236,216,) and that the aggregate white population of the 34 counties, the Senators from which voted for "the instructions", is 224,590. According to their own shewing, the Senators who voted to instruct Mr. Mangum, were *in a minority* of nearly 12,000 of the white population of the State.

The "Standard" further says, that the Federal population of the State is 651,100, (a mistake of some 2,000, more or less). The half of this number is 325,555, and the Federal population of the counties in question, is 314,450—shewing them to be *in a minority* of something more than 11,000. We never claimed but 7,000, in any statement we have made upon the subject.

The manner in which these "ready reckoners" attempt to extricate themselves from the dilemma, in which they are involved by *their own figures*, is amusing enough. After the exhibition of a multitude of Algebraic signs, (which we dare say will tend greatly to the edification of those who have patience to read them), illustrated by more than a column of *Standard explanations*, they gravely inform us, that IF the Senators from Granville and Chatham had voted in favor of the Resolutions, and *not* against them, and IF the Senators from Mecklenburg, Cumberland and Rockingham, had, in the first place, been present, and, in the next place, voted for them, they *would* have been able to boast a decided majority both of the white and federal population of the State—Q. E. D. Who will venture to deny hereafter, that the amiable wits of the "Standard" can both write and cypher—aye, and PROTEST, against their own votes and their own figures.—*Raleigh Register.*

Baltimore Convention condemned.—In the Legislature of Alabama, on Monday, the 5th of January, Mr. Lewis, a representative from the county of Benton, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, by the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, that we recommend to the citizens of this State, and of the United States, to hold a Convention at Baltimore for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States, and that we will sustain such nomination."

The House rejected this resolution by a vote of 61 to 8.

New York, January 26.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Erie, Funck, master, from Havre, we have our Paris papers to the 22d Dec. inclusive.

In regard to *our* affairs they furnish nothing. The Chamber of Deputies held no sittings between the 16th and the 20th. On Saturday 20th nothing was said that concerned America; of the sitting of Monday 22d we have no account.

It was however, well understood at Paris, and we have reason to know that Mr. Livingston had so written to this Government, that the French ministers would not be prepared to submit to the Chamber the demand for the requisite appropriation before the beginning of this month. The intermediate arrival—which must soon have occurred—of the President's message, would lead to a further postponement.

It seems indeed, scarcely possible now, that the Chambers should make any decision whatever, in time to be communicated to Congress before its dissolution (March 4th.)

M. Rouen, the responsible editor of the *National*, of 1834, was condemned by the House of Peers, to 2 *years'* imprisonment! and *ten thousand francs* fine, [$2000,] for a libel on that body.

Charleston, January 30.

By the ship *St. Lawrence*, Capt. BUNKER, arrived last evening from Havre, having sailed on the 25th December, we are put in possession of our files of papers from that place to the 24th, inclusive.

The papers contain nothing on the subject of the American claims, and no political intelligence of any importance whatever.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Robeson County Sunday School Union.—By the special call of the Executive Committee, the Robeson County Sunday School Union held its first anniversary at Philadelphus Church, on the first day of January, 1835, (which was so changed by a failure in forming a quorum on the last Saturday in September last,) when and where the Rev'd Hector Mac Lean, at the request of the Executive Committee, delivered a sermon from the tenth verse of the 6th chapter of the Song of Solomon,—"Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners?" At the close of which, the Union convened. Of the Officers of the Union, the President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Mr. D. McAlpin, of the Executive Committee, were present. The Branches composing said Union were represented by delegation, in the manner following:

Lumber Bridge.—Daniel Graham and John Sinclair.

Watering Hole.—Neill Leach.

Centre.—Daniel Smith and John McNair.

Ashpole.—Archibald Baker.

Antioch.—Rev'd H. McLean, Arch'd McLain and D. B. Currie.

Philadelphus.—Hector McMillan & John McMillan.

The following Branches, viz.—Union, Pleasant Grove, Burnt Islands, Union, (at Smith's) Lumberton, and Ebenezer, were unrepresented.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Union be presented to the Rev'd H. McLean for his able and appropriate Sermon, delivered on the occasion.

On motion, the Reports from the several Branches were called for and read. Whereupon the Rev'd Messrs. Buie and McLean were appointed a committee to take notes and prepare a Report in the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, to be forwarded by the Corresponding Secretary for publication in the American Sunday School Journal.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be authorised to purchase a Blank Book and the necessary paper for the use of this Union.

On motion, *Resolved*, That it be recommended to all the Branches connected with this Union, to be punctual in observing the Monthly Concert of Prayer for Sunday Schools.

It was then *Resolved*, That the sixth article of the Constitution be so altered as to read the *last Thursday*, instead of the "last Saturday" in September.

The choice of Officers for the year was then taken up, when the Rev'd H. McLean was chosen President; Jordan Cobb, 1st V. President, Rev'd A. Buie, 2d Vice President; Col. Sam'l Watson, Recording Secretary; Dr. A. Smith, Corresponding Secretary; Daniel Graham Treasurer; Rev'd Joseph Brown, and Messrs. Jacob Alford and Neill Leach, Executive Committee.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

SAM'L WATSON, R. Sec'y.

It is anticipated that the Whig members of Congress will recommend, unanimously, to the People, some candidate as the successor of President Jackson, before or about the end of the present session. Their recommendation would go far to produce unanimity elsewhere.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Earthquake.—Extract of a letter received at New York, from St. Thomas, dated 16th of December, 1834.—"We have accounts by the Mail Boat, of there having been an Earthquake at St. Vincents; and report says, that upwards of 100 persons perished."

POSTSCRIPT.

Attempt to assassinate Gen. Jackson!

We stop the press to state, that on Friday last, an attempt was made to *Assassinate the President of the U. States!* He was retiring from the Capitol, where he had been attending the funeral of Mr. Davis, when a man named Richard Lawrence, by trade a painter, and a resident of the city, stepped forward in front of the President, and snapped two loaded pistols at him, the percussion cap both times exploding without igniting the charge! The man was then struck down and taken into custody, and after examination, committed for trial. He gave no explanation of his motive. He is said to be deranged.

Our readers will rejoice, as we do heartily, that this diabolical attempt was providentially frustrated.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, COUNCIL R. WRIGHT, Esq. of Duplin County, to Miss SUSAN M. ARNOLD, eldest daughter of Esek Arnold, Esq. of this Town.

In Robeson County, on the 29th inst., Mr. JOSEPH RIGAN, to Miss MARY BAKER.

DIED,

At his residence in Wayne County, on the 19th instant, ROBERT COLLIER, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. The deceased formerly resided in Lenoir County, and represented that County in the Legislature of this State; and for upwards of thirty years past, has resided in Wayne County, where, by his many virtues he had secured a numerous circle of friends, who, with a large family, are left to mourn their irreparable loss.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8½ a 10. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 14 a 14½. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1 50 a 1 60. Flour, 5 a 5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6 a 6¼. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 5 a 5½. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

LOST,

ON Wednesday last, between Fayetteville and Mr. Duncan Smith's Country place, a small *Work Basket*, containing two very valuable GOLD CHAINS, & a pocket Handkerchief marked Eliza C. Campbell. A liberal reward will be paid for their return, or for any information which may lead to their recovery. Apply at this Office.

February 3, 1835.

Freighting on Pee Dee River.

THE Subscribers have a new Boat on the River running from this place to and from Georgetown, So. Ca., of such a draft, as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the river.

They have now building in Charleston, another Boat of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next. These Boats will enable us to freight for our up country friends with certainty and dispatch. Our Rates will be *AS LOW* as any boat on the river; and in addition, we agree to forward all Goods that come by them to our care, *Free of Charge.*

Our Warehouses and Cotton Sheds are so situated as to be entirely safe from *Fire* No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance in Cash, two thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New York or Charleston.

LA COSTE & McKAY.

Cheraw, S. C., February 2, 1835. 22eow6t.

Sales at Auction.

READY MADE CLOTHES.

ON Thursday Evening, at early Candle-Light, will be sold at our Auction Store, a handsome assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHES,

Consisting in part of

Blue, black and fancy col'd Frock & Dress Coats, Blue, black and fancy col'd Pantaloons, Silk, Satin, Valentia, and Marseilles Vests.—*Also*, Hair Camlet, and Plaid Cloaks.—*Also*, Stocks, Suspenders, &c. &c. &c.

The above Articles will be ready for examination the day previous to the sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

February 3, 1835. 1w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from a Ward of the Subscriber, on the 10th ult, a negro boy named JORDAN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in stature, 19 or 20 years of age, of a yellow complexion. He received a wound across his Nose which occasions a difficulty in breathing through his nostrils, and the scar of which still appears. He has yellow eyes, and remarkably large flat feet. He was seen last in Fayetteville, having passed for a free man by the name of Tom. It is possible that he will make his way towards Caswell County. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail.

JOHN W. COVINGTON.

Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C. January 27, 1835. 22-6w.

Look out for the Swindler.

A YOUNG man, calling himself HENRY F. MILLER, came to our Village about the 24th December last, and having ingratiated himself into favour with some of the Citizens, obtained a credit for clothing &c., and decamped a few days since, leaving his creditors unpaid.

MILLER is a Tailor by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, of handsome personal appearance, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, has a swagger in his walk, a smooth, round beardless face, black eye, and auburn hair, much addicted to profane swearing, and fond of singing Comic songs. He had on when he left here, a claret coloured Cloth Coat, with a Velvet collar, Sattinett Pantaloons of the same colour, black Velvet Vest, black Stock, black Hat and boots, all new, and owing for in this place. We have no doubt he has been guilty of similar conduct very frequently, we therefore hope, the public will keep a good lookout for him.

THOMAS WADDILL jr.
J. & G. D. STURDEVANT.

Wadesborough, N. C. Jan. 30, 1835. 22-3w.

The Editors of Raleigh Register, and Camden Journal, at Camden, S. C. will give this notice 3 insertions, and send their accounts to the Post Master at Wadesborough for collection.

Fortune's Home!!

$5,000 FOR $4.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

2d Class, for 1835,

To be drawn at Wilmington, on Thursday the 26th day of February,

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $3,000!

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1	Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1	Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
12	Prizes of	1000	is	12,000
12	Prizes of	500	is	6,000
13	Prizes of	300	is	3,900
18	Prizes of	200	is	3,600
51	Prizes of	100	is	5,100
102	Prizes of	50	is	5,100
141	Prizes of	30	is	4,230
203	Prizes of	20	is	4,060
334	Prizes of	15	is	5,010
6000	Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6000	Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6000	Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18889	Prizes amounting to			$180,000

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package of ten Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett 17 00

$23 00

☞Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can, in this way, for $23, get the Managers' certificate for Ten whole Tickets entitling the holder to all that the tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount that the Packages must draw of necessity, say

A Certificate for a Package of Ten Whole Tickets - - - - - - $23 00
" " " " Ten Half do. 11 50
" " " " Ten Quarter do 5 75

☞All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per centum.☜

All orders from a distance, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most Prompt attention, if addressed to WM. CHAMBERS, and an account of the Drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves.....2
Quarters.....1

To be had, in a great variety of numbers, at

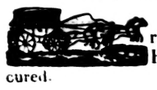
WM. CHAMBERS' OFFICE,
Sandford & Co's Auction Store,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

January 31. 22d.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE

October 7, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96 tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

Five Cents Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of WILLIAM GILL, an apprentice to the Shoe making business, who ranaway from the Subscriber on the 13th inst. He will be 20 years of age in February next. All persons are forbid from harboring him.

PELEG PEARCE.

Fayetteville, January 20, 1835

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

New Goods.
JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE
Establishment,
Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

300 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,
(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, in Town Hall, on Saturday 17th January, 1835, the following appointments were made, viz.

ESEK ARNOLD, Esq. Special Justice.
JOSHUA CARMAN, Esq. Town Treasurer.
GURDON DEMING, Esq. Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1834, Clerk of the Market, Town Constable, and commissioner or superintendent of Streets for the present year.
JOHN McLERAN, Sen. Esq. Director of Patrols for upper Fayetteville, and
SAMPSON BOON, Esq. Director of Patrols for lower Fayetteville.

Ordered, That the regular meetings of the Board of Commissioners for the present year, be on the last Saturday of every month, in the Town Hall at 3 o'clock, P. M.

DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

November 11, 1834. 10-tf.

A Clerk Wanted.

LIBERAL wages and a permanent situation will be given to a competent Clerk. Apply at this Office.

New Store
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large **ALMANAC** for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C. J. O.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1834. §3-tf §

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J MUNN.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.
WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,
Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN.

December 15, 1834. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:—The Rev'd JARVIS B. BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs. Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-tf

Steam Boat Stock for Sale.

ONE half of the Capital Stock of HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY, which, if not disposed of at private sale previous to the 14th day of February next, will then be offered at Public Auction at the Town House in Fayetteville. The Stock consists of the Steamer, five Tow Boats, one Open Flat, and a negro man named Caesar. The Steamer is in excellent order having been nearly rebuilt within the last two years and started on the 1st January, 1834 with a new Engine and on an improved plan, of nearly double the power of her former Engine. There has been expended in rebuilding the Steamer, a new Engine and two new Tow Boats, &c., within the last 18 months nearly Twelve Thousand Dollars. The Property is valuable, and worthy the attention of any person wishing to embark in that line. Also, a Warehouse in Campbellton, known as the Halliday Warehouse. Persons wishing any information on the subject, can obtain it on application to the Subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan 19, 1835. 20 3w

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Valuable Goods,
AT AUCTION.

THE Firm of THOMPSON & HANKS, Merchants of the Town of Pittsborough, having been lately dissolved by the death of *Thomas Thompson*, one of the Partners, the undersigned, surviving Partner of said firm, with the consent and approbation of the Administrator of Mr. Thompson, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the ninth of February next,

The entire Stock of Goods of the late Firm.

They embrace a choice and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,

And such other Articles as are usually found in a village Store.

Nearly the whole of these Goods were purchased a few weeks ago, in New York, by Mr. Thompson, a good judge and a cautious Merchant, upon very low terms, and will for the most part, remain in the boxes and packages, as they left New York, until the day of sale.

Merchants desirous of replenishing their Stock, Farmers who want cheap Goods, and young men willing to commence the Mercantile Business, are particularly invited to attend. It is believed that there is no village in North Carolina, that at this time holds out more flattering inducements to the opening of a new Store, than the town of Pittsborough.

The Sale will take place on Monday of the next February Court, and be continued from day to day, until the whole Stock is disposed of.

Terms of Sale.—All sums of $10 and under, *Cash.* Above $10 and under $100, *three months credit.* $100 and upwards, *six months credit.*

☞Bond and good security will be required.

WESLEY HANKS, *Surviving Partner of*
THOMPSON & HANKS.

Pittsborough, Dec. 25, 1834. 20 3t.

To Owners of Slaves.

A PLANTER from the South wishes to buy, for *his own exclusive service*, from 30 to 100 slaves, in families. He would prefer purchasing from one or more large slave holders, who might be disposed to sell out their entire stock, at the following rates, viz: *one third Cash*, and the balance in *one, two* or *three* instalments, negotiable paper or acceptances in New Orleans or New York to be given, and the security in all respects, ample and satisfactory. He will be prepared to treat for such a purchase, in all the months of January or February; and will receive the Negroes when the contract is made, or in the Summer or Fall, at the option of the vendor.

Letters, (post paid,) with description of the Negroes, may be addressed to his agent.

H. P. CAVENDISH.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 17. 20-6w.

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

UNIVERSITY HOTEL.
CHAPEL HILL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the scite of the University of N. C. He has taken the Buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to *accommodate.*

I. C. PATRIDGE.

Silks, Cassimeres, &c.

JUST received by the latest arrivals, a fresh supply of

Blue, grey, drab & Lavender colored Cassimeres,
Do do do do Sattinetts,
Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and black Gros de Naps,
India Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet Vesting,
Do black Satin and Silk do,
Fine and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3-4, 4-4, 5 4, 10-4
Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2 to $20,
Real Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'td sizes,
150 Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low price,
Goat Hair Camlet. Band Boxes,
Best Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Coats and Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable make and good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.

E. B. DRAKE.
Market Square.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. do.,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.
Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

NEW STORE
AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,
Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6 4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c.

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834. 11*tf.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known PLANTATION on which he resides, in Moore County, on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, containing 593 acres, of which there is a sufficiency cleared and well enclosed to work 8 or 10 hands. Part of the improvements consist of a GRIST MILL, two COTTON GINS and a SCREW all in good order. Young Negroes will be taken in part payment.

JOHN McLEOD.

November 29, 1834. 13-tf.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rebecca Ann Smith vs. Richard Smith. } Petition for Divorce.

ON motion, ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy from the Minutes.

12. ABSALOM POWELL, C. S. C.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor.*

December 13, 1834. 15-tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Cape Fear Bank Stock wan

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, at THIS OFF

January 12, 1835.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & L

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. C
Chocolate, &c.

—*IN STORE*—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MU

January 12, 1835. 19tf

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLER

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio C
50 hhds. St Croix, Por
and New Orleans S
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assor
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, Engl
American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpo
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chain
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows P
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Le
oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,

Shovels and Spades, long and short handle f
Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry C
Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allsp
and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, W
Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades &
ting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, Swe
Writing and Wrapping Paper, Casteel G
Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines
vels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and
Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, C
Mills, together with a number of other article
numerous to mention; all of which will b
wholesale or retail for Cash or Country P
Country Merchants and purchasers in gener
invited to call and examine the above stock b
they make their purchases.

HENRY HOR

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commis
Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

FIRE INSURANCE

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings
other Property in this place and in the vici
at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the
gusta Fire Insurance Company, on applicati
writing, to the Agents in this town. Applica
(postage paid in all cases,) must contain a ma
description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents
Fayetteville, North Caroli

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NEGROES WANTED

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase
40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under
nor over thirty years of age, for which the hig
cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSO

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on
15th instant, made and executed a Dee
Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of G
with other property, with sundry notes, fo
benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, no
is hereby given, to those persons indebted to
said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and
the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee

October 20, 1834.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a Fresh and General supp
of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Prunes,
Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Rock and Rose Candies,
Hoarhound & Ginger do,
Lemon & Peppermint do
Barley, Sugar & Cinnamon do,
Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges,
Large and small Sugar Plums,
Colored & white Scotch Caraway,
Cinnamon Comfits,
Perfect Love, Noyeau & Peppermint Cordials,
Madeira & Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice and Essence of Peppermint,
Rose and Cologne Wa
Oil Lemon,
Oil Peppermint,
Oil Cinnamon,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do
Mustard and Salt P
Pepper and Alspice
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs
Indigo and Alum,
Race & Ground Ginge
Scotch Barley,
Loaf Sugar & Tea, as
Coffee & Brown Sug
Cheese,
Hair Powders,
Seidlitz & Soda Powde
Rose and Transpa
Soaps,
Common do.
Superior Spanish Cig
Lorillard Snuff,
Scotch do.
Superior Maccoboy
Glauber & Epsom S
Bateman's Drops,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor & British O

A General Assortment of

TOYS.

Country Merchants and others wishing to p
chase Confectionaries, whether by Wholesa
retail, will find it to their advantage to call. T
Assortment on hand is large and extensive,
consists of all the Articles usually kept in his l
Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per
Retail 40 cents.

December 1*st*, 1834. 13tf.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,
For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.